Though the adult worm is common at Ithaca I have not located the immature stage as yet.

These are but a few illustrations of forms that are available and which may be studied without complicated apparatus or special training beyond that gained in the course of the work. As an aid in beginning such study, demonstration specimens of a few of the blood parasites may be purchased. Some of these are to be obtained from the Western Biological Supply Co., Station A, Lincoln, Nebr., and a larger assortment is handled by W. Watson & Sons, 313 High Holborn, W. C., London. Helpful as such specimens may be, no one who has once examined the living parasites or his own preparations, will be satisfied to depend on the meager opportunities for purchasing material of this nature.

Cystodiplosis eugeniae n. sp. (Dipt.).

By E. P. Felt, Albany, N. Y.

The midges provisionally referred to this genus were reared in April, 1912, from hairy leaf galls on *Eugenia buxifolia*, collected by Dr. E. A. Schwarz at Key West. The transformations are completed within the gall, since several protruding exuviae were observed. The galls occur in irregular clusters of 10 to 15 or more upon the upper surface of the leaves.

Gall. Irregularly spherical or somewhat elongate, monothalamous, with a diameter of about 1.5 mm. The walls of the gall are moderately thick, quite high and exteriorly thickly clothed with long, crinkly, yellowish or reddish brown hairs.

Exuviae. Length 2.5 mm., whitish transparent. Antennal cases short; thoracic horns rudimentary; leg cases extending to the 7th and 8th abdominal segments, the wing cases to the third. Dorsum of the abdomen thickly and uniformly clothed with stout, chitinous points.

Male. Length 1.5 mm. Palpi composed of one minute oval segment. Mesonotum and scutellum dark brown. Abdomen mostly light reddish brown and sparsely clothed with yellowish setae. Genitalia slightly darker. Wing narrow, length 2.4 mm., width .9 mm.; the subcosta unites with costa at the basal third, the third vein at the apex, the fifth is well developed basally and obsolescent, including the branches, apically. Legs yellowish brown, the femora slender and slightly longer than the more slender tibiae; claws very long, slender, simple, the pulvilli about one-half the length of the claws. Genitalia: basal clasp segment greatly swollen, much resembling that of *Asphondylia;* terminal

clasp segment subapical, short, obese, apically with a heavy, chitinous spur and internally with a group of thick, long setae; dorsal plate divided, the lobes roundly triangular; ventral plate short, tapering broadly to a broad, slightly emarginate setose apex. Harpes rather long, slender, somewhat spoon-shaped, well chitinized.

Female. Length 1.5 mm. Antennae (presumably female), third and fourth segments free, the fifth with a stem about one-fifth the length of the cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length two-and-one-fourth times its diameter, a rudimentary basal whorl of setae and low apparently anastomosing circumfili, these latter suggesting somewhat the condition seen in the male antennae of *Asphondylia*. Ovipositor short, fleshy, with a length less than one-fourth that of the abdomen, the terminal segment being stout and terminating in rather broad, triangular lobes. Other characters, so far as observed, practically as in the male.

Type Cecid a2378.

The specimens from which the above description was drafted are badly broken and our only excuse for the characterization is that the biological data may be preserved. The species is so peculiar that there should be no difficulty in identifying the midge from the data we have given. It is possible that this species represents a new genus in the Asphondyliariae, something which can be determined best after perfect specimens of both sexes are available.

A New Species of Dixa from Chile (Dixidae, Dipt.).

By Charles P. Alexander, Ithaca, N. Y.*

In a collection of Neotropical crane-flies belonging to the Hungarian National Museum and kindly sent to me for determination by Dr. Kertesz, there was included a species of *Dixa* from Chile. This is the first record for a member of this family of flies from south of the Equator. Of the 21 described species, 12 are European, 8 are American and 1 is Chinese. Of the American species all are Nearctic with the exception of the widely distributed *Dixa clavulus* Williston† which was described from the Island of St. Vincent. Dr. Johannsen has examined this specimen and states that it is very different from

*Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of Cornell University.

†Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1896. Part 3, p. 298, fig. 73.